The Bombay Gazette,

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Corrected up to 1st November.

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

We have received "the Bombay Almanack" for 1862, which is beautifully printed and clearly arranged information.—*Friend of India, Jan. 9.*

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Almanack and Directory for* 1862, published by the *Bombay Gazette* Press; and we have no hesitation in saying that it is the very best work of reference that has ever been published in this Presidency. This Directory has for many years past been most carefully prepared, and in every succeeding year we find an increased attention to the collection of those details which makes a work of this description useful every class of the community. It contains, amongst other matters, Army and Civil Lists of the three Presidencies corrected to the latest date before publication. The arrangement of the Madras and Bengal Lists, alphabetically, is quite a feature, and one that will be recognised as of great utility. The "English Directory" is not the least important portion of the work, and will be found most useful to all who have occasion to refer to it for Parliamentary and all other information likely to interest Europeans in India. In a word the *Bombay Gazette Directory* for the present year is as perfect in all branches of information likely to be desired as it is possible to make it.—*Deccan Herald, December 25.*

We have much pleasure to notice the appearance of the Bombay Almanac and Directory for 1862, published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*. The work is a model of industry and laborious perseverance; and is decidedly one of the best works of reference which have issued from the Bombay press. It would be difficult to enumerate the various important matter it contains; but we would draw particular attention to the highly valuable financial statements which enrich the volume; the new Acts of the Imperial Parliament in reference to India; and those of the Legislative Council passed during last year; and the part of the Directory relating to England. To the commercial as well as the general public this work is invaluable; and we would strongly recommend it as deserving of liberal patronage.—*Cochin Courier, January 1.*

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the very excellent Bombay Almanack for 1862, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. We have nothing fresh to say in praise of this compilation beyond what we have said in previous years. We certainly look on it as the *best work* of the kind published in this country.—*Delhi Gazette, January 2.*

The *Bombay Almanack and Directory for* 1862, is the thirteenth annual publication of the series, and each successive number has entered into energetic and successful competition with its predecessor, thirteen very manifest strides towards perfection are behind the present issue. Besides the Calendar and the English Directory, (with lists of peers and commoners,) we have the recent Acts of Parliament for India, Acts of the Legislative Council, Furlough Rules, Financial Statements, Tables of Pay and Allowances, Bombay Commerce, Post Office, Railways, Telegraphs, Customs, Weights, Fares, Judicial Establishments, Commercial ditto, Banks, Companies, Institutions, Societies, Clubs, Associations, the Bombay Press, &c. &c. &c. The second part (in the same volume) contains the Civil and Military Lists of Bengal, Madras and Bombay. These have been compiled and arranged, in their present forms, for the first time, and corrected up to the date of going to press. Much new matter has been introduced. The volume (of about 1050 pages) has evidently been got up with great care, is printed with handsome type, and is every way creditable to the press from which it issues.—*Bombay Guardian, December 28.*

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THE Chamber of Commerce and the Community at large having been invited by the Citizens' Committee at Calcutta, to co-operate with them for the purpose of erecting to the late Colonel Baird Smith, Memorials in the Cathedral at Calcutta and in the Church of Lasswade, Colonel Baird Smith's native parish; I am directed to solicit subscriptions for this purpose. Each subscription will be limited to two Gold Mohurs.

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H. BROOKE,
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Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 21st January 1862.

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AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published on the occasion of the departure of each Overland Mail for England,

CONTAINS a Statement of Import and Export Customs Duties; Tables of Weights, Monies, and Measures; detailed Prices Current of European Goods and Eastern Produce; Lists of Shipping Arrivals and Departures for the fortnight; a List of Square-rigged Vessels in Harbour on the date of publication, with the names of their Commanders, their Tonnage, Bombay Agents, Destination, and Date of commencing to load; a carefully compiled Fortnightly Report on the Bombay and Kurrachee Markets; and the MANIFESTS OF ALL EXPORTS TO EUROPE AND AMERICA, in full, from the Custom House.

Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10.
Single Copies, 8 As. each.

FOR SALE.

RICHLY ILLUMINATED CHURCH SERVICES, Beautiful bound in Morocco and Antique, with Gilt rims, clasp, and ornamental medioeval cover. This Edition is richly illuminated and also adorned with an exquisite miniature Photograph of a sacred painting by one of the old masters. The morning Service, the Psalms, and, in short, each Service and the Morning and Evening Lessons are *prefaced by a richly illuminated Frontispiece.* The volume is enclosed in a handsome Morocco case with locket, and lined with white silk. Price Net Cash, Rs. Twelve (12 Rs.) each.

N. B.—Only 10 of the above left unsold.

HERBERT & Co.

Rampart, Row, Fort, Bombay, Fort.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	as.
Life of the Prince Consort. By Ed. Walford, M.A. late Scholar of Baliol College, Oxford	0	12
The Adventures of a Bashful Irishman	1	2
A Book of Nonsense. By Ed. Lear. 4th Edn.	2	12
The Boy's Own Magazine, Vol. 7, July to December 1861	2	4
Elldon Manor, a tale for Girls. By the author of "The Maze of Life," &c.	2	0
Wild Sports of the World: a boy's book of Natural History and adventure. By Jas. Greenwood. With woodcuts from designs by H. Melville and W. Harvey; coloured illustrations from water colour drawings by J. B. Zwecker, H. Weir, and H. Melville; portraits of celebrated hunters, from original photographs; and Maps showing the habitats of animals and plants all over the world	5	12
Beeton's Dictionary of Universal Information: comprising Geography, history, mythology, bible knowledge, chronology, with the pronunciation of every proper name. Complete in one large volume	10	0
The Engineer and Contractor's Pocket Book 1862	4	8
Adcock's Engineer's Pocket Book 1862	4	8
Francesca Carrara. By L. E. L.	1	8

28 Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

WEDDING, VISITING CARD &c.

ORDERS for the above will be executed with particular care under the supervision of a first artist. A plate, engraved (Rs. 3) and 100 Cards printed (Rs. 2). Wedding Envelopes from annas 4 to annas 8 per pack. Only Messrs. De La Rue's best Stock used. The above are for Cash only. Established 1837.

S. D' ESPERANCE.

*** *No connection whatever with any of the Booksellers in Bombay.*

23, Apollo Street.

W. HANNAH & CO.,

CARDPLATE ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS.—Orders for Visiting, Wedding, and other Cards will be executed neatly and promptly.

Terms moderate, Prices for cash only.

No. 4, Medow Street, opposite the Roman Catholic Chapel.

PRESENTS FOR THE SEASON.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to inform the Public, of a new arrival by the mail, of English and French Fancy and useful Articles, well adapted for New Year's Gifts and Presents, consisting of—

Ladies' Work Boxes in Rose, Mahogany and Ebony Wood Work Stand and Pin Cushions.
Work and Scent Boxes.
Ladies' Scent, Glove and Jewel Boxes.
Tea Caddys.
Paper Cases.
Envelope do.
Writing do.
Ivory Paper Knives.
Travelling and Courier Bags in four different sizes, of Doeskin and Morocco.
Beautifully quilted blue and scarlet, sachet sultanes or scent Bags, large and small for the Wardrobe, and also small for the Pocket.
Color Boxes, Moist, Dry, and Oil.
1862 Almanacs, Diaries and Memorandum Books.
Purses in great variety.
Fancy Meerschaum Billiard and carved Pipes.
Briarwood and Cherry Pipes, silver mounted, plain and
Meerschaum Bowls and Stems.
Amber, Meerschaum and Briarwood Mouth Pieces in immense varieties.
Cigar Cases and Stands in elegant and new designs.
English and French Tobaccos of first quality.
Albums for Photographs and Poetry.
Ivory Pen Holders.
Ivory handles Wafer Stamps.
Ink and Pen Stands.
Ladies' Companions and Scissor Cases in Sets.
Paper Weights in Marble, Glass, Bronze, and Gilt.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Card Cases in Tortoise' shell and Morocco.
Thermometers in Marble Stands.
Fancy gilt and bronze Candlesticks.
Mantlet Writers.
Tourist's Writing Cases.
Portfolios and Machine Copying Books.
Blotting Pads.
Sketching Portfolios.
Blocks and Books.
Pockets and Charms with beautiful Microscopic Views.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings Studs in Masonic and other artistic designs too numerous to detail.
Coral Bells.
Knife, Fork and Spoon in Cases.
Knife, Fork and Spoon including handsome Mug in one Case, forming a beautiful Christening Present.
Silver Mugs separate in Case.
A large collection of indestructible, amusing and interesting Children's Books.
A fresh supply of White and Colored Kid Gloves.

These Fancy Goods with the *exception of Jewellery* are at the Byculla Branch, where T. & Co., would invite their Friends and the Public generally to inspect their collection which will be found to surpass any in Bombay.

The Medical Hall, Byculla, 30th December 1861.

TO LET.

FOUR HOUSES AND SOME GODOWNS are to be let in the Fort. Houses well adapted for Offices or dwelling-places. Apply to Messrs. N. Sorabjee & Co., Commission and General Agents and Registrars of Domestic Servants, &c., No. 2, Bell Lane.

TO LET.

FOR THE SEASON.—A large and well situated BUNGALOW well known by the name of "Red Castle," at Mahableshwar, with Out-houses, &c., furnished with the best accommodations and thoroughly repaired. For rent apply to Cowasjee Shapoorjee, House Agent at Mahableshwar, or to Juwerchund Atmaram, Kaka Pareck in the Fort.

STABLING.

FOR four Horses and one Gharee, in the Fort, in single Stalls or otherwise. Address "X.," care of the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MATHERAN.

TO LET for a fortnight—a FURNISHED BUNGALOW, situated near the Bazaar. Apply to "M. W.," care of the Office of this Paper.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

A HOUSE at Lower Colaba No. 283. Apply to A. Y., care of the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

TO LET.

THE Premises at No. 10, Forbes Street, now in the occupation of Messrs. Herbert & Co. Apply to S. Tyabjee, & Co.
9, Rampart Row.

**TO LET.

Commercial Gazette.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, *Wednesday, 12th February* 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months'sight..	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Documents	Do. do. ..	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Bank Notes	Do. do. ..	2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta	Sight	100.
Madras	30 days' sight.....	99½.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 213 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent.	75 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	32 do.
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	70 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	7 do.	100 do.
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	441.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	334.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	3 Discount.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company,Consolidated Shares.....	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 26 p.sh.Dis.
Do. New Shares.....	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 13 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.....	1,000	2½ do.	Nomnl. [sh.Div.
Hydraulic Press Company ...	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 20,000 do.
Colaba Press Company	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Cloth and Company	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 11,000 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 4,500 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company.....	500	32 do.	Rs. 350 dis.
Bombay and Persian Steam Navigation Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 p. sh.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company.....	2,500	[p. Ann. 450 p. sh.	[Prem. nom. Rs. 300 Div.
Do. New Shares.....	625		Rs. 140 Prem.
Do. New Shares.....	200	.....	Rs. 120 p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Co.....	5,000	.....	Nominal.
[illegible]	500	.....	Rs. 300 Dis.
[illegible]	400	.....	Rs. 300 do.
[illegible]	550	.....	Rs. 105 do.
[illegible]	4,000	.....	300 Dis.
[illegible]	4,500	.....	Nominal.

ENT SECURITIES.

...ter Loan	Nominal.
...1835-36	90
...1842-43	90
...1852-55	90
...Loan	100½
...Cent. Loan	108

OF BULLION, &c.

.....	Nominal.
.....	Rs. 230 Nominal
.....	250 do.
.....	227 do.
German Crowns.....	213½ do.
Five Franc Pieces.....	204
Bar Silver	106
Gold Leaf	16-8

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton).....	£3	5s. 0d.
" (Seeds)	£3	2s. 6d.
To London ((Cotton).....	£3	0s. 0d.
" (Seeds).....	£2	10s. 0d.
To Rice Ports	£3	15s. 0d.
To China.....	Rs. 10	per candy.
To Clyde.....	£3	5s. 0d.

PRICES CURRENT (FEBRUARY 11th, 1862.)

	Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba :	None.
Old Broach, and Surat, ...	
Dholleras, ...	Rs. 170 to 175
Oomrawutties, ...	" 170 to 175
Oomptis, ...	" 174 to 175
Dharwar Sawginned	" 235 to 236
New Barsee, and Nuggur	" 190 to 192
Kh andeish, ...	" 180 to 185
NEW COTTON to Arrive :	
Broach and Surat (April and May)	" 195 to 197
Dholleras, ... (Do.)	" 181 to 182
Oomrawutties, ... (March and April).....	" 179 to 180
Veravole ..... Do.)	" 168 to 178
Dharwar Sawginned ..... (May)	" 236 to 237
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1505 to 1510.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish .....at Rs. 5-11 to 5-12 per cwt.	
Rapeseed, Guzerat	" 6-8 to 6-10
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	" 24 to 25
	" 33 to 34

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 29, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£244,000.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

ESTD., 1853.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £20) at	2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
4 months' sight	2s. 0¾d. "
All drafts to be paid for, on delivery, at the Bank's Office.	

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balances, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 percent.			
Do.	6	do.	5 "
Do.	12	do.	6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other securities 1 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, on the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, 1 per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, 1 per cent. commission.

Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays..... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS, Manager.

Bombay, 26th January 1861.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.	
" 4 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" 2 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" 1 month's sight	1s. 11¾d.	do.
" On demand	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Scotland	} 1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Ireland		
Circular Notes	1s. 11¾d.	do.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current, Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of the Institutions connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of Interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest credits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account on which the sums are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of 1 per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of 1 per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, 1 per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on London, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, London, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or surname in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

HOONDIES.—The Bank will obtain Registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for Interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office or the Bank, London, where consignments can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to them.

A branch of the Bank having lately established at Kurrachee Mr. R. W. BAKER, Manager, for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

R. S. MACCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 7th January 1862.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.
Incorporated June 1857, by Letters Patent under 19 and 20 Victoria, C. 112.

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
GENERAL MANAGER..... M. BALFOUR, ESQ., in India.
BRANCHES, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, and HONG-KONG.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £5,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVE FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKHS OF RUPEES.)

HEAD OFFICE LONDON.

Manager at Bombay..... H. B. MACCULLOCH, ESQ.
Officiating Manager at Calcutta..... H. G. DUNLOP, ESQ.
Manager at Madras..... E. MORRISS, ESQ.
do. *Agra*..... W. BIRCH, ESQ.
do. *Kurrachee*..... R. E. W. BAKER, ESQ.
do. *Lahore*..... HUGH GUNN, ESQ.
do. *Umritsur*..... T. BAILEY, ESQ.
do. *Hong-kong*..... H. NORIE, ESQ.
do. *Shanghai*..... H. TURNER, ESQ.

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight.....	2s. 0¾d.	
" 4 months' sight.....	2s. 0¾d.	
" 2 months' sight.....	2s.	
" 1 month's sight	1s. 11¾d.	
" On demand	1s. 11¾d.	
On Scotland	} 1s. 11¾d.	
On Ireland		
Circular Notes	1s. 11¾d.	

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current, Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of the Institutions connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of Interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest credits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account on which the sums are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of 1 per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of 1 per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, 1 per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on London, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, London, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or surname in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

HOONDIES.—The Bank will obtain Registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for Interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office or the Bank, London, where consignments can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to them.

A branch of the Bank having lately established at Kurrachee Mr. R. W. BAKER, Manager, for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

R. S. MACCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 7th January 1862.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months..... 2 do. do.
Ditto 12 do. ..... 3 do. do.
No Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 8 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 9 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 1s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto Sight ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities f safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, 1 per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, 1 per cent. commission.

Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays..... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS, Manager.

Bombay, 26th January 1861.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, as the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.	
" 4 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" 2 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
" On demand	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Scotland	} 1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Ireland		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s. 11¾d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchases or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice..... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

Nointerest allowedon Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Sharesin Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of 1 per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates not of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, 1 per cent.

HARRY JOHN, Agent.

Bombay, 3rd January 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 4 " "
Do. " 12 " " 5 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 1s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto Sight ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities f safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, 1 per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, 1 per cent. commission.

Hours of business..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 10th January 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, as the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.	
" 4 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" 2 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
" On demand	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Scotland	} 1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	} 1s. 11¾d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 percent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ½ per cent. on amounts withdrawn ..... ½ "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of 1 per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates not of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ½ per cent.

HARRY JOHN, Agent.

Bombay, 3rd January 1862.

Shipping Intelligence.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Feb. 10	Mahmudi (s)	Parker	Surat 9 Feb.
	Carnac (s)	Van Wullen	Surat 9 Feb.
	Grace Darling	Bearse	Sunderland 19 Oct.
	Pride of the Ocean	Ryle	Liverpool 18 Oct.
11	Adriatic	Scott	Liverpool 18 Oct.
	Land O'Cakes	Sherer	London 16 Oct.

INTELLIGENCE.—Per American ship *Grace Darling*, from Sunderland.—In Lat. 18-40 S., Long. 78-59 E., passed a quantity of wreck consisting of cabin doors, binnacle, &c. appearing to be the furniture of a ship's cabin On the 7th January 1862, experienced a Hurricane in Long 18 E., Lat. 24 S., which lasted 36 hours.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Feb. 11	Ophir	Holland	Cannasore and Calcutta.
	Helen Morrow	Mather	Havre.
	Morning Star	Taverner	Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Maharaj*, from Surat.—Lieut. Colonel and Mrs. Whitelock ; Colonel Long ; Dr. and Mrs. Pelly ; Raja Jowansing ; and 98 natives.

Per steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, from Surat.—Mr. and Mrs. Pemberton, and 4 children ; Mr. Brown and several natives.

Per ship *Pride of the Ocean*, from London.—Mr. and Mrs. Duthel ; Mr. and Mrs. Ghade.

Port Clearance.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship *Euphemus*, R. Sheppard, bound to Mauritius.
Ship *Queen of the North*, J. Hathrick, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Southern*, T. Bristow, bound to Tellicherry and Calicut.
Brig *Hamido Bux*, Nacoda, bound to Colsagurpatam and Colombo.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From Moulmein.

Bussorah Merchant.—3 packages Wearing Apparels, 408 Timbers.

From Liverpool.

Africa.—1,492 tons Coals.

From Cochin.

Rooparell.—40 packages Oil Cake, 240 packages Mats, 893 Timbers and Planks, 2,000 nos. Hooks Shells.

From Liverpool.

North.—3 cases Carriages, 1 case Machinery, 7,905 plates Spelter, 69 crates Earthenware, 425 kegs Lead, 75 barrels Bottled Beer, 75 cases Wine, 4 casks Flint Glass, 1 bag Cork, 1 case Woollens, 9 cases Hardware, 300 boxes Tin Plates, 2 cases Hats, 23,345 packages Iron, 130 tons Coals, 85 tons Coke, 385 barrels Copper, 849 packages Merchandise, 20 cases Yellow Metals, 1 package Sample, 1,771 Deals and Boards, 100 cases Linseed Oil, 7 casks Blocks, 10 cases Lamps, 36 casks Empty Bottles, 13 packages Sundries.

From Calcutta.

Bombay Merchant.—585 bags Sugar, 3,391 bags Rice, 480 bales Jute, 632 packages Gunnies, 179 bundles Shooks, 2 boxes Piece Goods, 1 box Old Cloth, 1 jar Flower Oil, 1 bale Silk, 1 bag Almonds, 7 packages Sundries.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, Tuesday, 11th February 1862.

For London.

Her Majesty.—1 case Fox Skin, 2 cases Jam and Mango Pickles, 7 cases Sundries Leckie and Co.

Vernon.—41 bags Rapeseed, 66 cwt., Sorabjee Framjee and Co. ; 102 cases Gum, 28,218½ cwt., D. Cursetjee : 200 bags Malabar Coffee, 250 cwt., Bhanjee Nuray.

Agricola.—300 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Ruttonjee Roopjee.

Cassibelanus.—50 bales Cotton. 175 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

Seafield.—210 bags Linseed, 315 cwt., Cursondass Madhowdass.

Gibson Craig.—1,000 bundles Coir Yarn, 118 cwt., Jairam Visram.

Minerva.—205 pieces E. Teeth, 16 cwt. 3 qrs. 1 lb. Khan Mahomed Hubib.

Caroline Agnes.—235 pieces E. Teeth, 20 cwt. 1 qr. 20 lbs., Yusunjee Dewchund.

For Liverpool.

Mindora.—240 bags Galls, 300 cwt., Jairam Visram.

Morino.—150 bundles Hemp, 150 cwt., Bhoja Carumsy ; 28 bales Cotton, 98 cwt., J. Sigg and Co. ; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., A. Bell and Co.

Gertrude.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Luckumsay Govindjee ; 100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Alladinbhoy Hubibbhoy ; Loose Buffaloe Horns, 25 cwt., Jumall Rubin.

Thornhill.—1,200 bags Linseed, 1,800 cwt., Futtaychund Dewchund.

Queen of the North.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie Steuart and Co.

Queen of the Sea.—350 bags Linseed, 525 cwt., Godoo Premjee ; Loose Buffaloe Horns, 115 cwt., Bhoymeea Hemptoola.

Iperia.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., C. Furdoonjee ; 20 bales Wool, 60 cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co. ; 55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Govind Girthur.

Crescent City.—40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Nursy Gopaljee ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Woomersy Velljee.

Morninglon.—25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., Ramjee Jeatha ; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Permanund Moolchund.

Tamerlane.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Cursondass Madhowdass ; 140 bales Cotton, 490 cwt., Judoo Rasgowjee.

Herald.—82 bundles Hemp, 73 cwt., Ruttonsy Ludha ; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Dewjee Vurria ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Ivamjee Jeatha.

Rubin.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Luckmedass Hunsraz ; 55 bales Wool, 165 cwt., Vurudhman Poonsy.

Tudor.—700 bundles Coir Yarn, 110 cwt., Vithuldass Goculdass ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy ; 300 bags Linseed, 150 cwt., Robert Frith and Co. ; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Jugunath Visram.

Typhoon.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Wookerda Khatesy.

Protector.—17 bales Wool, 51 cwt., Muncherjee Cowasjee Dinshaw.

Peter Maxwell.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Judoo Muckany.

Mayflower,—lose Buffaloe horns, 25, cwt, Jumall Rubin.

For Foochow.

Steamer *Behar.*—20 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cursondass Nanabhoy and Sons ; 13 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co.

For Southampton

Steamer *Jeddo.*—10 bundles Lankin Silk, 1,050 lbs., Ahmudbhoy Hubib ; 34 bundles China Silk, 3,592 lbs., Fazulbhoy Hubibbhoy ; 102 bundles China Silk, 10,853 lbs., Dhurumsy Poonjabhoy.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Lancefield.*—27 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Guneshdass Cassumjee ; 30½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jairaz Fazel and Co. ; 16 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dinshaw Dadabhoy G handy ; 15 chests M. Opium, 138 lbs. each, Lalljee Soomar ; 4½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Shurifkhan Canjee.

Steamer *Behar.*—12 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Mahomed Dama ; 44 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jaraz Fazel and Co. ; 11 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ludhabhoy Neosy & Co. ; 12 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Dwarkadass Yussunjee ; 18 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co. ; 12 chests M. Opium, 137 lbs , each, Rahimbhoy Dassa ; 13½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ahmudbhoy Hubibhoy ; 40 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Peerbhoy Khaluckdena and Co. ; 18 chests M. Opium, 137 lbs. each, Alladinbhoy Hubib ; 32 chests M. Opium. 149 lbs. each, Sewjee Nensy and Co. ; 63 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.

Rattle Snake.—cases American Tobacco ; 508 cwt., Stearns Hobart and Co. ; 281 bundles doplates, 140½ cwt., Khan Mahomed Hubib.

For Singapore.

Steamer *Behar.*—2 packages Piece Goods, Lulloobhoy Mooljeebund.

Steamer *Lancefield.*—31 bales E. Piece Goods, Cursondass Madhowdass ; 2 boxes Printed Books, 412 numbers, Golam Hosen Dawoodbhoy.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

400	Ark	Nov. 22.
676	Burlington, Howes..... W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 10
865	Countess of Seaborough, Fuller..S Tyabjee & Co.	June 15
1046	Childwickbury, Lumbard. W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 24
938	Clara, R. J. Barrow	Dec. 21
1488	Earl of Balcarres ..... Remington & Co.	Oct. 4
1755	Fairlie ..... S Tyebjee & Co.	Oct. 23
1154	Forest Rights, Chester ...Gray & Co.	Jan. 4
1041	Indomitable, Cheren ..... D. H. Cama & Co.	
1342	Istanboul, Deuchar..... Forbes & Co.	Dec. 4
908	John Temperley Liddle...	
726	John Vanner, Moore	
396	Knights, Reid..... Wallace & Co.	Oct. 15
	Knight, Watson..... John Tanner & Co.	
678	Lady McDonald, Brunell.. John Tanner & Co.	
636	Laurel, Claproth	
788	Moravshire Maiden ..... Leckie & Co.	Sept. 24
905	Mary Shepherd, Budge...Martin, Young & Co.	
676	Matilda Atheling ..... S. Tyabjee & Co.	
423	Prudhoe, Johnson	Sept. 21
1235	Star of the South, Reimer. W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 11
1045	Star of India, J. Morris....Remington & Co.	Sept. 9
540	Southern Belle, Benson....Leckie & Co.	
911	Shantung, Webster ..... Peel, Cassels & Co.	Dec. 19
813	Unrivalled, Crawford.....	
579	Victory, Stephens	
906	Zuleika, Riddell.....	Nov. 12

FROM LONDON VIA BEYPORE.

704	Phoebe Dunbar, Crow	Dec. 16.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1163	Ajmeer, Aspiett..... Lawrence & Co.	
1070	Alma, Brough.....	Dec. 19
1046	Americana, Potts.....	Oct. 4
1475	America, Finlay .....Coupland & Co.	Oct. 23
1673	America, Brown	Oct. 23
811	Anna Dorothea, Smith...Coupland & Co.	Oct. 13
2153	Bates Family, Hogg .....E. Bates & Co.	
967	Beloochee J. Mitchell ...Coupland & Co.	
882	Braguley Moore, Williams, R. Graham & Co.	Oct. 10
1457	British Lion, Laybold.....Coupland & Co.	Aug. 26
1122	Brunelle, Orkney ..... Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Nov. 5
1402	Brougton Hall, Rennie...Coupland & Co.	Oct. 18
1081	Clifton Belle, Boston...Coupland & Co.	Oct. 24
	Crescent, Ewing ..... Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Nov. 16.
909	Culloden, Smith..... W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 1
980	Campbell, Miele ..... Killick Nix

thurst, Adjutant 83rd Regiment; Mrs. Connel and infant; Captain F. Thorndike; Lieut. Mecredy; Mr. Anderson; Mr. H. Jones; Assistant Surgeon H. T. McGrath; Mr. W. Simpson; Mr. James; Major Vesey, 72nd Highlanders; Lieut. C. S. Hunt, 3rd Madras European Regiment.

OUR Opium Market continues well supported in prospect of encouraging advices looked for from China and in the absence of any very heavy arrivals from the interior. Business done is of a legitimate character, speculation having completely died out for the present to all appearances. So far however as the Government is concerned, it has reason to deprecate the absence of this usual element in our drug market, as it involves a considerable deficit in the proceeds of the Bengal opium sales, the outturns of the last four months, throwing the calculations of our Finance Minister, out of reckoning by some hundreds of thousands. Speaking however of Malwa, we may add that two steamers have left Bombay within the past fortnight with about 1450 chests, and, two more are to follow within the present week with about 1550 more, which will leave us light in Stocks. Present rates are Rs. 1505 to 1510.

IN these days of native improvement, we wish "our native friends" could be induced or if necessary compelled to abstain from noisy tom-toming on or near the public streets and thoroughfares. We believe licenses to perpetrate these nuisances are sold by the executive police, and that the proceeds go to the Municipal Fund. But as a source of income the thing is not worth a thought. The nuisance itself is serious. Young and restive horses are constantly being frightened by it, and accidents necessarily occur. If those people must have music, or rather noise, for music it is not, upon particular occasions, let them go to the centre of the Byculla flats, Trombay, Caranja, or elsewhere; but on or near the public and crowded thoroughfares they should not be tolerated.

"AN undertaking of considerable importance," as we read in the city article of the *Daily News* of the 11th ult., "both to the manufacturing interest and to India, has been brought before the public to-day under the title of the East India Cotton Agency Company (Limited). This project has been in course of formation for a considerable time past, and much interest is stated to have been enlisted in its favour in Manchester. It is organised upon a scale of considerable magnitude, a capital of half a million sterling being proposed. The board is not yet formally constituted, but is to be selected from among the provisional committee and subscribers. The provisional committee comprises a rather numerous list of respectable names, for the most part practically acquainted with India. This company does not propose either to grow or to ship cotton. Its object is, by means of European Agency, capital, and appliances, employed in the interior of India, to promote the export of cotton from that country in increased quantity and of improved quality. Its programme is, therefore, of sufficient interest and importance, in the present crisis in the cotton trade, to secure for it favourable attention."

SINCE the arrival of the order for modifying and reducing the Indian Navy, there has been considerable excitement amongst those whom the changes will more closely affect. Every officer in the service is to receive his full pay until the pleasure of the Secretary of State for India is known. Such of the officers as hold staff appointments will naturally feel very anxious; but to such Lieutenants as after a period of twenty years service are in the receipt of but Rs. 120 per mensem, the changes will be of but little moment. Others in Bombay and elsewhere besides the members of the service, that is, suppliers and people of a similar class, will seriously feel the effects of the changes, when the expenditure in the Naval branch of the service is reduced from upwards of fifty lacs per annum to twelve lacs, when forty lacs will be thus withdrawn from circulation through this channel. The four and a half lacs which might be required for pensions would, if they were all spent in Bombay, be but a poor set off against the large amount withdrawn. Few, probably in the service will feel the effects of the change more keenly than the Pursers, whose chief emoluments were derived from certain allowances such as eighths which they drew when in employ. It is a pity that the changes, if absolutely necessary, cannot be effected without depriving us, eventually of several excellent surveyors, and many brave hearts that would if called upon, have earned glory at the cannon's mouth, as some of them and their predecessors have done. "The most unkindest cut of all" was, perhaps, that their old ship mate, Rennie, should have said, as he is reported to have said, nine and a half lacs were enough, per annum for the purposes of the future Indian Navy. In thus briefly recounting some of the evils which we fear are about to befall us in connexion with the proposed changes, we will conclude with one more. Such hearty good fellows are the most of the officers, and such a lively pleasurable feeling was their presence calculated to infuse into society, that it will be felt deeply the loss which their removal must necessarily occasion.

THE Court of Small Causes at Kurrachee was established on the 15th August 1861. Business was transacted from that day until the 14th December last, on which date it was closed for the Christmas vacation. Mr. C. A. Middleton, of the Bombay Civil Service, and First Judge of that Court, has submitted to Government, through the Commissioner in Sind, a report on the working of the Court during the period of four months ending on December 14th last. The total number of suits filed and tried in the Kurrachee Court of Small Causes was 556, the average per month being 139. Of the former number, 395 suits were decided in favour of the plaintiffs, 37 for defendants, 104 cases were dismissed, and 20 compromised. The amount claimed was Rupess 35,076-8, giving an average of Rs. 63 in each suit. The sum awarded to plaintiff's amounted to Rs. 22,880-13; and that disallowed, dismissed and compromised to Rs. 12,195-11. The details of suits filed were as follows:—

From Rs.	1 to Rs.	10	144
10	50	243	
50	100	73	
100	300	74	
300	500	22	

The average duration of each suit was six days, and the average total costs of suit incurred by parties 10 per cent. From a table annexed to Mr. Middleton's report, it appears that the receipts were in excess of the expenditure by Rs. 347-7-5,—the amount of Receipts being Rs. 2,884-1-7, and Expenditure, Rs. 2,536-10-2. The amount of excess was considered more than sufficient to cover the charges for the establishment for the three weeks of the vacation during which, of course, there were no receipts. Mr. Middleton remarks on the item of expenditure on account of the Judges' salary, that they (the Judges) "as such get no salary," but he thought it right in preparing his statements, to debit to this Court the amount of the salaries of the acting Judicial Deputy Magistrate and Moonsiff, for the days on which they have been actually engaged in this Court. The work of the Court was divided between the Judges as follows:—On Monday and Tuesday in every week the second Judge sat for the trial of suits; on Wednesday the first Judge; on Saturday both Judges together from 10 o'clock until 12 to hear motions for new trials and to decide reserved cases. All suits to which Europeans were parties, were set down for Wednesday. In this manner the first Judge has sat in the small cause Court 31 days and the second Judge 68 days. The fees levied on writs were sufficient to meet the contingent expenses of the Court and the salaries of the native bailiffs. The number of applications for new trials was seven, and of those one was granted, and the remainder were dismissed.

The number of suits filed in this Court during the period under report was no doubt small, but, Mr. Middleton says, "there are reasons for this. The first and great reason is that the inhabitants of the Cantonment are, I am informed, prohibited from filing suits in this Court without previously obtaining the permission of the Cantonment Magistrate. A second reason is that owing to want of information concerning the territorial jurisdiction of this Court, Mr. Dalzell, the Harbour Magistrate, continued after the institution of this Court to try suits cognizable by a Court of Small Causes. This error was only brought to my notice shortly before the Court closed for the vacation and was then rectified. Again, the termination of the Railway works has greatly decreased litigation in this town." The Judges were well satisfied with the manner in which the duties of the establishment have been performed under the superintendence of Mr. Dewey, the Clerk of the Court.

Mr. J. D. Inverarity, Commissioner, in submitting Mr. Middleton's report to Government, remarks that "the inhabitants of the Cantonment are prohibited from filing suits in the Small Cause Court without previously obtaining the permission of the Cantonment Magistrate. In a large Cantonment like Kurrachee there are necessarily may residents who are not amenable to a Military Court of Requests, and it is desirable that such persons should have every facility for preferring their claims in the Small Cause Court."

CENTURIES before Herschell handled a telescope, or Newton had studied the laws of the planetary motions, or Cuvier had touched a fossil bone, or Hume had reasoned upon the permanency of a course of nature; while all those astounding facts of the cognate sciences, astronomy and geology, which have thrown such startling light upon the history of our own, and perhaps all other globes, lay buried deep beneath the huge strata, where they had been chronicled for ages, or lost amidst the unfathomed depths of space; a Galilean fisherman furnished us with a broad outline of modern science, distinctly stated the fundamental sophism of that atheistic metaphysic which constitutes the basis of all the infidelity of modern times, and gave to it the very refutation which is offered by the most distinguished geologists of our day. In the last days, said he, shall arise a new form of infidelity: the objector shall take his stand upon the invariable operation of nature's laws, and the immutable succession of nature's phenomena. To this objection he answered, in language precisely corresponding with that of our scientific geologist, and capable with a very slight and legitimate modification, of including all his most important principles:—the present condition of our globe is not the first, and shall not be its final state: our present continents were once submerged beneath the ocean, from which "ex udatos" they at length arose, were then swept by a terrific deluge, and having thus passed through successive catastrophes, are yet reserved for another and more fearful visitation—'reserved unto fire'; but think not that this destruction spoken of will be annihilation: it will be purification rather: the former condition of our globe adapted it for the abode of irrational animals only; the last great crisis in its history prepared it for the higher order of rational and moral agents; the next will be another step in the ascending series of the Creator's providential arrangements, and instead of a habitation for imperfect fallen beings it will be the theatre of a glorious moral manifestation, the blissful abode of pure and happy intelligences. Such in substance was the Galilean's broad outline of modern science, such his eschatology of this wonderful earth of ours. The most distinguished geologists of our day corroborate and confirm the views thus given more than eighteen centuries and a half ago. Now, what both revelation and science teach regarding the earth's inhabitants on a grand scale and during vast periods of time,—regarding their progressive advancement to higher orders and conditions of being, may be predicated on a smaller scale of the human inhabitants of the earth during their present state of being. There is, says M. Guizot, a universal civilization of the human species, a destiny of humanity: the nations have handed down from age to age, something which has never been lost, which must increase, form a larger and larger mass, and thus pass on to the end of time. "For my own part," he says, "I am convinced that there is, in reality, a general destiny of humanity, a transmission of the aggregate of civilization." We firmly believe this, notwithstanding the theory that has so many supporters, that the earth is becoming, and must become, worse and worse till the end of the present dispensation. World-progress, like national, social, individual progress, is slow. To be satisfied of it, we must compare its state at considerably distant points in its history. Let us take it in one of its aspects—the one most important as an element, most powerful as a means, the religious. Less than two centuries ago nearly two thousand zealous and skilful ministers of religion in England were in one day silenced by an act of Government, and forbidden to preach, even at their own charges. One of that number was Richard Baxter. As he, growing old in that enforced cessation from his work, reviewed his life and chronicled his experience, he said:—"My soul is much more afflicted with the thoughts of this miserable world, and more drawn out in desire of its conversion than heretofore. I was wont to look but little further than England in my prayers, not considering the state of the rest of the world; or if I prayed for the conversion of the Jews, that was almost all. But now as I better understand the case of the world, and the method of the Lord's prayer, there is nothing in the world that lieth so heavy upon my heart as the thought of the miserable nations of the earth. I cannot be affected so much with the calamities of my own relations or the land of my nativity, as with the case of the Heathen, Mahommedan, and ignorant nations of the earth. No part of my prayers is so deeply serious as that for the conversion of the infidel and ungodly world, that God's name may be sanctified and His Kingdom come, and His will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Nor was I ever before so sensible what a great sin tyranny is, which keepeth out the gospel from most of the nations of the earth. *Could we but go among Tartars, Turks, and Heathens, and speak their language, I should be but little troubled for the silencing of eighteen hundred ministers at once in England, nor for all the rest that were cast out here and in Scotland and Ireland.*" Now suppose Baxter, sadly breathing out these aspirations, could have been suddenly transferred from those times to these: what would he have found? Waking, as from a troubled dream, he would have found, in his own loved England, tyrrany at an end; France and Spain open; Turkey and Greece open; all Asia Minor open; Syria and the Holy Land open; and still further east, the wide realms of Chaldea and old Assyria and Persia open; and still beyond, upon the Indus, where Alexander's march of conquest spent itself, and upon the Ganges, where millions upon millions crowd the broad provinces from the mountains of Thibet to the spice groves of Ceylon, open to the preaching of the gospel in freedom and peace under the shelter of an English Government; and still beyond, Burmah and Siam open; China, too, open; nay, Africa, at a thousand points, from Egypt and Abyssinia to the southern Cape, open; and the countless islands of the Pacific open; and the new world throughout its whole length open: all the earth open to the freest religious appliances, while even England itself was not thus open so lately as in Richard Baxter's day. Here, then, is progress, wonderful progress in the civilization of the world. The whole earth has been thrown open in two hundred years to the most powerful civilizing appliance—religious instrumentality; and this instrumentality is every where producing its appropriate effects and results. If we descend still lower, and restrict ourselves to a definite limit of time and space, if we confine ourselves to the history of a certain number of centuries, of a certain people, it is certain that within these bounds progress is a fact. We need not take any more favorable example than India. Her progress has been amazing in very recent times. We need not point out the nature of that progress, nor the various directions of its march. The theory of the constant flux and reflux of society is not supported by satisfactory evidence. The theory of the retrogression, deterioration, and gradual decline from bad to worse of the human race is wild, baseless, and absurd. If the improvement in progress is only of the right kind based upon right principles, there is nothing in history or philosophy, in reason or revelation to warrant the belief that it cannot last and be for ever progressive. Let these views animate us all in reference to India. As Mr. Laing said in his memorable Budget:—"It is something for a Government," and we add, for a community too, "to have a policy, a high and distinct, though distant, aim; and I think I may safely say that this (the progress of India) is an aim in which every enlightened Hindoo and Mussulman, as well as every enlightened Englishman, may cordially unite with us and join us in praying in the words of the inspired Psalmist—'that our works may be so done in truth and equity, as to stand fast for ever and ever'."

KURRACHEE, (SIND,) *3rd February* 1862.—On the evening of the 18th ultimo, the Adjutant of Her Majesty's 27th or 1st Belooch Regiment, reported to Captain Beville, the commanding officer, that Assistant Surgeon Lawrence in charge of the Belooch Hospital, who had obtained leave on medical certificate to proceed to the Ghizree sanatarium for change of air, had been arrested on a warrant from the Deputy Judicial Magistrate's Court and lodged in the Kurrachee Jail for a trifling debt, and suggested the propriety of at once requesting the magistrate to release the poor man inasmuch as he was dangerously ill. Capt. Beville was puzzled how to act at first, as it was rather late in the evening, but after consulting with his friends, he wrote a polite note to the magistrate informing him that Dr. Lawrence was seriously ill in jail, and that as there was a large sum of money belonging to that officer in his, Capt. Beville's possession, the amount of the debt would be sent at once, if the magistrate would kindly order the Doctor's release. The magistrate when he received this note was at dinner it appears, and so sent "salaams" only in reply! The following morning, however, the learned Judge dashes off a few lines to Captain Beville, telling him, that he, the magistrate, was at *dinner* when the note reached him, and as Sunday was a *non dies* he could not enter into any "judicial communication" until Monday, and then only when the Court opened!! And thus, assistant surgeon Lawrence, an officer of standing in Her Majesty's service was allowed to remain in a common jail for nearly three days, while in a high state of fever, and in the face of a medical certificate from assistant surgeon Lewis to the effect that a longer continuance in confinement would endanger Dr. Lawrence's life, just because the magistrate was at *dinner* on the Saturday evening, and the following day—Sunday—was a *non dies* in Law! The worthy Judge may have acted in strict accordance with the letter of the *law* in this case, but most certainly not in accordance with the dictates of humanity.

It has long been the fashion to decry the military authorities as a set of arrogant, domineering, presumptuous people who are often imprudent enough to exercise their power beyond the limits of their jurisdiction. But candidly, our friends are not so bad as they are painted; very frequently too they are blamed most unjustly; and recent events in Kurrachee go sufficiently to prove that there are men in the Civil Service also, who, "dressed in a little brief authority, play such fantastic tricks before high Heaven, as make even the angels weep!" *Oh! jam satis est.*

Now to other matters. Independent of Sundays, our ministers at Kurrachee celebrate Divine Service now every Wednesday and Friday evening at the Church of the Holy Trinity, but strange to say few attend on these occasions, and very often the Reverend gentlemen have to "hold forth" to a congregation almost as bad as that which the eccentric Dean of Saint Patrick's addressed as "Dearly Beloved Roger, the Scripture moveth you and me in sundry places," &c.,—thus affording a lamentable proof of the lukewarmness and apathetic indifference of people, professing Christianity, on all matters of a religious nature. Whilst on this subject, may I enquire of the magnates of the Council Hall, how is it that the spiritual weal and eternal welfare of the large number of officers and other European and Native Christians at Jacobabad have not as yet attracted their attention? At that station there is neither a Church erected nor a servant of God appointed to minister to the spiritual wants of the inhabitants; and the result is that many of the gentlemen belonging to the Sind Horse, instead of looking upon Sunday as "the Sabbath of the Lord," and spending it in religious exercises and meditations, they spend it in idleness and all sorts of diversions! What must the natives think of us at Jacobabad, when they see month after month, people calling themselves christians living amongst them as if there was no God! what must they I ask think of our holy religion when they see its members passing their days in so scandalous and disgraceful a manner? What opinion must they entertain of our government when they find it so shamefully neglectful of all the external observances of the Divine Creed? It is really impossible for me to condemn in sufficiently strong terms the culpable disregard and indifference manifested by our rulers in a matter of such deep importance as the spiritual weal of its Christian subjects at Jacobabad, and I respectfully call upon Sir George Clerk through the medium of the columns of the *Bombay Gazette* to give this subject his earnest consideration, and remedy the evil complained of without any further delay.

General Cunynghame and his Aide-de-Camp will return from Hydrabad on the 5th instant, the Inspection of the Artillery at that Station being completed.

Lieut. Herbert O. Johnes, of the 7th (Queen's Own, Hussars applied for a Medical Committee to report on the state of his health. He has been suffering for a long time from chronic derangement of the liver and extreme general debility, and Surgeon Thomson of the Kurrachee Depôt has recommended him for a change to Europe.

The following Officers, at present with the Depôt here have been directed to proceed in charge of the Invalids who go home in the *Lauderdale*:—Major J. M. Brown, 93rd Highlanders, to command; Lieuts. E. P. Chichester, 7th Dragoon Guards; E. Everett, 79th Highlanders; C. D. Broadbent, 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade; C. W. Robinson, 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade; Beauchamp, 1st Battalion 7th Fusiliers, and Assistant Surgeon T. Teevan.

PERJURY, BRIBERY, &c. IN THE MOFUSSIL.

The following is the substance of an article published in the *Kaira Wurtman*, a weekly Guzerati Newspaper, (20th January 1862), and translated for the information of Government by Mr. Venayek Wassudew, Oriental Translator to Government, and yesterday placed in the "Editors Room."

THE PENAL CODE.

The framers of the Act No. XLV. of 1860 or the Penal Code for India which has come into operation since the first instant have awarded heavy penalties against certain crimes apparently with the hope of lessening their number. We may mention adultery as one of them. It prevails to a frightful extent among lads and lasses. The widows commit it and procure abortion. Licentious characters walk on the road, and by the use of their hands disgrace the women passing by. Many other similar offences are perpetrated. Among the Oudish Brahmins, a man may marry two or three wives, he can keep in his house only one, and the rest are set at large, who in most cases give themselves up to adultery. Among the Koonbees, women are sold like the American slaves. Their price depends upon their beauty. If a beautiful woman happens to have a poor husband, another man purchases her with money. If the husband refuses the offer, his life is put to an end in a short time.

The people who give false evidence, and trump up cases escape scot free, and if some times detected, are very leniently punished. Under the old Regulations, it is extremely difficult to prove the crime of perjury. In the Mofussil, money can procure as much false evidence as is required. The parties who give false evidence and trump up cases are little afraid of the Regulations.

The old Regulations did not award punishment against those who paid bribes. In consequence of this, bribes to the extent of thousands of Rupees were paid, and many public officers betrayed their trust and enriched themselves.

The Legislative Council, has in the abovementioned new enactment, awarded very severe punishment against many other similar offences with the view of lessening their number. We think that in consequence of this, the rogues will, by the fear of the law, be deterred from committing adultery and perjury, getting up false cases, and procuring abortion. These crimes will accordingly decrease. But an error committed by the Legislative Council is a source of serious apprehension to us. Crimes will not decrease in the Mofussil as long as bribery is not banished therefrom. The new act assists the bribe receiving officers, who, it appears are not afraid of betraying their trust.

In former times, the parties who received bribes were labouring under serious apprehension. They were afraid, lest the sum paid to them should be debited in the accounts, or some party should prefer a complaint about the matter. Accordingly, they used to entertain some fear. The new Act provides punishment also for the party who pays bribes. Under this circumstance, such a party will not inform any one of the matter, much legs make an entry in the accounts about it. If some person hears of it, and prefers a complaint, the giver of the bribe instead of admitting the transaction will, through fear of punishment, commit perjury. He will thus escape, but the complainant will be punished. The saying. "The thief finds the Magistrate" will thereby be exemplified. In this manner an opportunity will be afforded to unprincipled officers of filling their coffers without fear.

In the Mofussil, bribery has now to a great extent decreased. The old Regulations inspire fear in the minds of the public officers. Some of them are straightforward and honest people. We cannot yet say all the parts of the Mofussil are full of such people. There are many iniquities still prevailing in the Mofussil, and unless they are removed the administration of justice will not be improved. We also had entertained hopes that the new Act would lessen crime and improve the administratiou of justice. But in consequence of the above mentioned grave defects, the power of the rogues will be increased, and they will be able to escape from the clutches of the new Act. The new Act invests public officers with great powers, by means of which they can, if so inclined, disgrace a man however respectable he may be. We hope the error committed by the Legislative Council will be rectified. We conclude this subject for the present. We think it necessary to return to it on an opportunity presenting itself.

N. B. The above article has been published in the *Ahmedabad Summachar*, a weekly Goozerathee newspaper (22nd January 1862,) with the following additional remarks:—

At present bribery is on the decrease in the Mofussil; but some officers and their subordinates forget their duty while exercising the authority. They do not bear in mind the extent of the powers with which they are invested, and turn wrong into right and *vice versa*. The justice they administer is not regulated by any rules; the people are thereby subjected to heavy losses. The Legislative Council should therefore pass an Act to prevent public officers from going beyond the strict line of their authority. We conclude this subject for the present, but when we get an opportunity we shall give a list of officers of the above description together with a specification of the instances in which they have exceeded their authority and acted unjustly, and hope that the same will attract the attention of Government.

Local News.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

OPEN 132½ MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 26th January 1862

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 16,936.			
Amount	Rs.	7,760 12	7
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	,,	3,634 2	4
Total...	Rs.	11,394 14	11
Corresponding Week last year.	*Open 81½ Miles.*		
COACHING.			
Number of Passengers, 7,755.			
Amount	Rs.	4,080 4	1
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	,,	837 15	7
Total...	Rs.	4,918 3	8

TIME INTERVALS FOR MESSAGES.

THE statement gives the maxima and minima time intervals for messages received at the Bombay office from the offices at Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee during the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock in the morning. The time intervals are deduced from the Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee office dates affixed to messages, and are corrected on account of difference of longitude.

10*th February* 1862.

In what watch.	Whence received.		Time Intervals.		Service or Private.	Words in Message.	By what Line.
			H.	M.			
From 0 till 12 hours.	Calcutta.....	Max.	14	3	P.	18	N. W. P.
		Min.	2	52	S.	14	N. W. P
	Madras	Max.	8	32	P.	20	W. C.
		Min.	...	40	P.	13	W. C.
	Kurrachee.....	Max.		45	P.	10	N. W. C.
		Min.	...	45	P.	10	N. W. C.
From 12 till 24 hours.	Calcutta.....	Max.	48	31	P.	19	N. W. P.
		Min.	3	53	P.	25	N. W. P.
	Madras	Max.	...	55	P.	30	W. C.
		Min.	...	22	P.	29	W. C.
	Kurrachee.....	Max.	7	55	P.	27	N. W. C.
		Min.	5	17	P.	13	N. W. C.

THE MAZAGON LIBRARY AND MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.

The above Association held "A SOIREE MUSICALE ET LITERAIRE" on the evening last, at the house of Dossabhoy Cursetjee Wadia, Esq., who liberally placed it at the disposal of the Committee for the occasion. Among those present we noticed the Rev. J. E. Carlile, Chairman. The Rev. Messrs. J. J. Farnham, J. W. Wilson, C. Gilder, G. Bowen, etc. Messrs. J. Lindsay, J. Hornsby, W. Maidment, W. A. Main, J. H. Vitters, E. J. Martinnant etc., etc. The proceedings commenced with singing a hymn and with prayer; after which the Chairman in an appropriate speech opened the entertainment. Then followed the Anthem "Sing unto the Lord with Thanksgiving." Refreshments were then served round by the Stewards, and

The Chairman called upon *Mr. Lindsay* to address the meeting. *Mr. Lindsay* spoke nearly as follows:

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen,—I have been called upon to address you on "Love," but not being prepared to speak on that question, I propose to say a few words on "Female influence." I was speaking one day with a person on this subject, when I happened to say "that woman was at the foundation of society," he said that I was wrong, and that I should look at the Scriptures, where I would see that Adam was made first and was stronger in intellect than Eve, for that she was deceived. He told me to look at the case of Samson and of Solomon. Well sir, what do we see there—we see Samson carrying the gates of Gaza on his back, but he has only to be brought into contact with the moral passion of woman to be at once subdued. Now when we look at the Scriptures, we find at the very commencement that they elevate woman to her proper position; they tell us that man was created and placed in a garden, which Jehovah himself had planted, a paradise, we are sure wanting in nothing that could add to his happiness, or administer to his wants, as a solitary individual. But there was one who might have been happy alone, could she but find out man, there was no error in his intellect, no sin in his soul—he had no unhallowed appetites, diseases, affections or passions; he had good health, little labour, his rest was sweet, everything was pleasing, his wants few—Angelic hosts his companions, and he held communion with God! The animals were his associates and all of them were as innocent as himself. So that if under any circumstances, solitude could be enchanting, Eden was the place, yet Sir, in this very condition in which every earthly or heavenly good, that he could desire seemed to present so much to him—the Almighty said—"That it was not good for man to be alone!" Here we have divine testimony in favor of the importance of women, to complete the happiness of man. Bards in all ages have sung the charms of, celebrated the praises of woman—but if all the poems or songs that have ever been written, were brought together and placed in one scale—this divine sentence would outweigh them all,—"and the Lord said that it was not good that man should be alone, I will make him an help-meet." The Creator himself in these few words has said more respecting the importance and destiny of woman than has ever been written or sung about them by all the admirers of the sex. And here we see that the first word He spoke, in reference to the value of society, related to woman; for he tells us that without her the condition of man was not good and that even Eden was a lonely place. It is evident also from these words that it was not another man who was needed, to perfect the happiness of Eden, and to finish the work of Jehovah—but it was a woman! It is not said that man is the help-meet of woman, but that woman is the help-meet of man; intimating that the males of creation are more dependant upon females, than females are upon them. And in many cases this is true. In some countries she has actually done all that has been really useful and valuable; she has reared her offspring, taken care of her home, prepared the food and clothing of her household, cultivated the fields and built the houses, or constructed the tents in such countries. The being whom she calls husband is a mere cipher in any of the necessary and useful arts of life. His chief business is ease, idleness and luxury, his wife is the reformer of the world—but he is the destroyer of it; hence the earth owes a thousand times more to woman than to man—in a word what would our globe have been without woman? The extent of female influence is everywhere great. The influence of females exerts itself over the earliest periods of rational life, the first being the child knows is its mother, to the young heart the mother is the first object of affection, her eyes, her voice, her tears, her smiles, her caresses and reproofs—are the objects of infant observation, and present the earliest lessons that the young immortal learns, from the very nature of the case. Mothers must impress their own image upon their children. The feelings, passions and expressions of the mother will imperceptibly and almost necessarily become the feelings and expressions of the child. To mothers then more than to any human beings is committed the important business of life, including the intellect and heart of every generation. How interesting the thought that the infant in the cradle, or in its mothers arms, is now receiving the outlines which may form the character of the future man or woman. Female influence has always been great—where then is it not felt? It has been truly said "that they that rock the cradle rule the world!" Her responsibility is great, and when I say that I speak from my heart, for woman by her persuasive influence has great sway, she is the embodiment of moral force and by her tongue can lead man to happiness or misery. Fulfil then the design for which you was intended, look upon the world, let its surrounding scene affect your hearts—what innumerable miseries to be relieved—what awful vices are to be removed, there never was a time that you could do more good than the present, every good cause must be affected by the way you pursue. If you turn from the right course and cast your influence into the opposite scale, the great work of moral reformation will proceed, but if you act in a proper direction, God may enable you to touch the very spring and assist the very means that will change the moral aspect of the world. Nothing stands in the way of success, public sentiment is in favor of female effort—the world is the field of that effort and the age invites you to the work—for all the times point your duty. I showed at the outset that woman erred, but if her talents were duly cultivated she would soon restore everything by her intelligence, and love and happiness would ere long bring the millenium day. In conclusion, remember that it was a woman that gave birth to Christ—that it was a woman that washed his feet with her tears, and that wiped them with her hair; it was a woman that was last at the cross—that was first at the sepulchre; it was a woman that first preached the resurrection; it was a woman that first proclaimed a Saviour to millions of slaves in bondage in another land, who shall yet be free. And it was a woman that left her home and went to the battle field to soothe the sick and the dying in the Crimea. Let your influence be felt, so onward then, daughters of old England, of old Caledonia—of Erin and of India's burning clime, and you will win the day, like the sons of old Macedonia.

Mr. Lindsay resumed his seat amidst universal applause.

The duet of "All's well" was then sung.

Mr. Dowrie recited "the Laird o'Logiehead on Marriage."

An interval of half an hour followed which was spent by the company in conversation and in scientific recreation.

The second part of the entertainment commenced with "Rule Brittannia."

Mr. J. Hornsby gave an address on "Home" and said that home was an institution almost peculiar to Britons. As a type of home he could not do better than refer to the Royal family—there we saw what home was in reality—there the late lamented Prince Consort did everything to make his home happy, in the education of his family and thus set a noble example to the world. It was well for this Society to cherish the thoughts of home, the families of young men at home would be always thinking of those that they loved here. This meeting is another type of home, let us therefore seek to influence the mind by conversation and song and give a religous turn to all our social intercourse. We have many instances in the life of our Saviour of the love that he had for home, let us then invite the presence of our Saviour to our meetings and feasts, and let us so act that we may make this a happy home while in this land, and that we may return home to enjoy ourselves, and by our walk and conversation secure a happy home hereafter.

The Chairman delivered an address on—"The requisites of social employment," which we regret we have not space enough to do justice to.

A letter was read from the Rev. Dr. Wilson, apologising for his unavoidable absence, but expressing his warm sympathy with the objects of the Association, and presenting to the Library a copy of his numerons works.

The entertainment closed with a new version of the National Anthem.

Indian Intelligence.

MADRAS.

The First Term of the Supreme Court for the despatch of Civil business this year commenced on Monday last the 3rd instant. In consequence of the last day of the Term falling on a Sunday, the 23rd instant, the Court will sit till the 24th unless the business is previously disposed of. This is however unlikely for there are two cases one on the Equity side of the Court and the other on the Plea side each of which will probably occupy six days. There are 27 Plea side actions entered for this Term of which number 10 are already withdrawn. There are also 11 Equity Causes set down to be heard, 2 of which are however postponed. The whole of Monday and part of Tuesday last were occupied in hearing a motion for Injunction in the Equity suit of Caloram Soucar v. Barnet, which the Court granted. The remainder of Tuesday was devoted to hearing the arguments on exceptions to the defendant's answer in an Equity suit of Veerasawmy Moodelly v. Soobray Moodelly and others. The Court has intimated that it will devote the remainder of this week to the despatch of the small business of the Term leaving the hearing of the heavier Cases to the commencement of next week.—*Times, Feb. 6.*

Some two months ago, our readers may remember, two letters were published in this journal containing charges of a serious nature against some of the subordinate officials of the Tanjore district. The writers were two Missionaries in the service of the Wesleyan Society resident at Trivalore and Mannargody. Their allegation was that at the great annual Car Festival held at these places, people were forced by the authority of the Tahsildars, contrary to the instructions of Government, to aid in dragging the cars; that the Police authorities took charge of the crowds compelled to share in the work of speeding the Deity on his holy progress stimulating their zealous exertions with sticks and rattans. The letters were signed by the writers and the fact stated in them were not on hearsay, but were asserted to have passed under the actual observation of the Missionaries themselves. The publication of these charges drew the attention of the Government who very properly resolved to make inquiry into the truth of them. They accordingly directed the Magistrate of Tanjore to institute a careful investigation and the reply forwarded by that officer has been laid for public information on the Editor's table.

Mr. Cadell reports that having called upon the Revd. Mr. Simpson and the Revd. Mr. Hobday for a more explicit statement of what they witnessed than was given in their letters published in this newspaper, he proceeded to Mannargudi and in the presence of the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Police examined numerous witnesses on both sides. In the course of the inquiry the following explanation was elicited:—

"The Car at Mannargudi is one of unusually large size, requiring the united exertions of about 6,000 men to drag it; and owing to the breaking of the axle tree on one occasion, and the frequent breaking of the ropes by which it is moved, the work of getting it round last year was one of great difficulty. The Tahsildar and his subordinates, as also a number of Police constables, and on several occasions also the Deputy Collector were present to preserve order among the crowd, and it is not improbable that, as members of the Hindu religion, they themselves were not indifferent to the progress of the ceremonial. Beyond, however that the Head Constable busied himself in marshalling the crowds who came from the different villages and conducting them to the place where the Car was, is no evidence whatever to show that the Tahsildar or his subordinates or any other officials made any undue use of their influence or official position on the occasion, nor indeed would the Mirasidars submit to such cumpulsion. It is well known that the Mirasidars themselves are the moving parties in these matters, and that their coolies or labourers are yearly supplied with extra batta for their services in dragging the Car at the annual festivals, and although there can be no denying the fact that the Tahsildars and other officials are often very much urged and pressed by the Mirasidars to lend their official aid and countenance in collecting coolies for the purpose; I am not of opinion that there is any evidence to show that, on this occasion, any such solicitations were either made or complied with.

Mr. Simpson also alleged that to compel the reluctant coolies to more diligence in dragging the car round the appointed circuit, the Police ordered the shops in the bazaar to be closed, until the work had been accomplished. A few tradesmen were observed to be carrying on their business, but it was clandestinely. Mr. Cadell reports that he personally visited the babaars and inquired whether any restraint had been put on any of the dealers. They replied without any exception in the negative, stating that it was the general custom to close the shops in the morning and evening of each day that the Festival lasted.

The Magistrate therefore found himself compelled to come to the conclusion "that the charges made against the Tahsildar and his subordinates, either of collecting Ryots by force or of compelling them against their will to drag the car, are not proven."

The order of Government on the correspondence affirms that from the evidence found in the papers submitted, it is clear there was "some movement on the part of the Government Officials on the ocassion in question." The public will regret that the evidence taken by Mr. Cadell was not printed and made public with his letter. It would then have been possible to arrive at a more satisfactory judgment then we find within our reach now. Most people who know anything of the native character will agree with us in thinking that the truth lies midway between the Magistrate and the Missionary. The former believe too little and the latter too much.—*Id.*

ADDRESS OF CONDOLENCE TO THE QUEEN.—The meeting in the Banqueting Hall on Tuesday evening last, for taking into consideration the presentation of an address of condolence to the Queen, as the irreparable loss which Her Majesty has sustained, in the death of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, is one which, we think, did full justice to the loyalty of the various classes of the Madras community. The slight delay which has arisen in convening the meeting, is in a great measure to be accounted for in the delay which has arisen in obtaining an authentic and authoritative confirmation of the sad tidings; and, as the proceedings of the meeting, reported elsewhere, fully prove, not from any want of loyalty or sympathy on the part of the public in this Presidency.—*Athenæum and Statesman, Feb. 6.*

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Second Meeting of the Legislative Council of Fort St. George held on Tuesday the 4th instant.

Present. His Excellency the Governor, President; the Honorable Messrs. Morehead and Maltby; T. Pycroft, Esq., T. S. Smyth, Esq., C. Pelly, Esq., W. R. Arbuthnot, Esq., R. O. Campbell, Esq.; Sadagopah Charloo, Esq., and J. D. Mayne, Esq., the Clerk of the Council.

Among the strangers there was but one European, about half a dozen Hindoos and one Mahomedan, Gentlemen present.

Mr. Morehead requested permission to introduce a Bill to amend the Madras Boat Act. The merits and demerits of the Act have already been discussed by the Chamber of Commerce, by the Master Attendant, and every one interested therein; and the result of all these deliberations is the Bill in its amended form. He had carefully gone through the draft; there were but few substantial alterations. The principal feature in the Act was the extensive introduction of flogging. He (the Honorable Member) was aware that boatmen were great supporters of the Abkarry, and that they were a reckless class of people. But although he asked permission to introduce the Bill; he would not go to the full extent as to the amount of punishment proposed, he would therefore reserve to himself the right of expressing his views at the proper time. He called attention to an alteration which was proposed to be made in Schedules A. and B., viz. that Government be empowered to alter the rates and quantity of goods specified. This power, however, if conceded would not be acted upon arbitrarily; inasmuch as no alteration would be made unless asked for by the Mercantile community. Another alteration which he would refer to was that offences, which were hitherto cognizable by any of the

English Press.

CANADA.

(From the Times, January 16.)

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MONTREAL, DEC. 30, 1861.

Though the conclusion come to by the United States' Government on the affair of the Trent has removed the apprehension of immediate hostilities, the prevailing impression throughout Canada is that the result would have been different if the consequences of a rupture with Great Britain at this juncture had not been so apparent as to have impressed even the mind of Mr. Seward with the most serious concern.

Though the course pursued by the British Government and Lord Lyons has been as courteous and conciliating as it was possible for the conveyance of so firm a demand to be, yet there can be no doubt that the proceeding will rankle in the minds of the American people, and that when they feel themselves more able to enter on a war with Great Britain a cause of quarrel will not be wanting.

It is to be hoped, however, that as regards *one* element which the American Secretary of State was wont to believe would favourably affect the fortunes of war—namely, the sympathy of Canada with the United States—he has now seen his self-delusion.

If the American Government have not been utterly unobservant of events, the attitude which the North American colonies and especially Canada has assumed must hereafter weigh far more against, than ever it did in favour of, a rupture. From Halifax to Lake Superior more than 3,000,000 of people have given no uncertain indication of the determined resistance with which they will meet the invasion of their soil, and of the loyal and devoted support they will offer to the Crown. There is no longing for American institutions—there is no indifference among the colonists whether they are transferred from a monarchical to a republican government or not; but there is a determination to stand by the Throne and fortunes of England, and to transmit to their posterity the heritage of constitutional liberty which they now enjoy. The British American colonists had no more special interest in the events that led to the misunderstanding between England and the United States than any other British subjects in the remotest quarter of the globe. They had, however, far more at stake on the issue, for they knew that Canada would be the battle-ground, and that war, with all its horrors, would be at the thresholds of their homes. Yet, the resolution of the British Government to maintain the national honour was received throughout the land with a hearty and unqualified response. There was no boasting or mere evanescent enthusiasm, but there was no craven apprehension of the consequences to themselves. All began to prepare with a firm and cheerful resolution for the alternative if the insult was not atoned for.

The population of Canada is far from homogeneous, but in this instance the descendants of France vied in friendly rivalry with their fellow-colonists of British origin. I perceive that both in the United States and in Ireland the hope has been expressed—if the assertion has not been actually made—that the Irish in Canada would not rally in support of the Crown, but would rather cast in their lot with the enemies of England. I am happy to be able to give the most unqualified contradiction to any such statement. Irishmen who have on other subjects entertained such discordant opinions as even to affect their personal intercourse with each other were to be seen in hearty and earnest co-operation devising measures for the defence of the country. At all the meetings which they have held separately, and at all in which they have participated, men of every creed and political party have sunk their former differences, and are united in the firm resolution to defend their soil against invasion to the last. I should not have alluded to this—for, as I have already said, no distinctions of origin affect the loyal unanimity of the people—but for the sake of removing any misapprehension that may have arisen abroad from ignorance of the state of feeling here.

There are few countries more exposed to hostile attack than Canada is from the United States, but there are also few in which an enemy would run greater risk from unsuccessful attack. A reference to the map will show that for nearly 1,500 miles there is no other barrier than narrow waters, easily navigated, or a line which in many places exists only in name. A successful landing in force at certain places might be possible, but let an enemy attempt to advance to the interior, or to obtain possession of any commanding point which would bring him any nearer a subjugation of the country, with these same waters, for months impassable from the ice, in the rear, with a hardy, resolute, and united population round him, and the end is not difficult to foresee.

Canada, in case of emergency, could bring into the field upwards of 200,000 Militia, inured to the hardships of a northern climate, and admirably adapted for purposes of defence. During the last fortnight men have been forming themselves into Volunteer companies and battalions in every city and parish of the province, and are engaged in drilling, while the Government is preparing a proper organization for their systematic training. It is to be hoped that the authorities will profit by the spirit of the people which the presence of danger has evoked to place the Militia on such a footing of efficiency as that hereafter they can be brought out on any emergency. A moderate proficiency in drill and in the use of arms would be acquired in a few weeks by men of the stamp and intelligence that are everywhere to be seen here.

There is a marked contrast between the men in Canada and the corresponding class in the United States. Here vaunting and the mere glitter of playing at soldiers are avoided; fancy dresses for display are discountenanced; the Government recognize only the uniforms of the British army; and there is a most sensible disposition prevailing among the Volunteers to forego every thing in the way of electing their officers which might interfere with the efficiency of the force in the field. Indeed, every other consideration is made subservient to this. The men in every district, from Sarnia to Quebec, act as if they were engaged in a serious and solemn business; not in a merely gaudy pastime. Submission to discipline and the dignity of obedience are both understood and practised here, and the enemy that attempts the subjugation of Canada undertakes a work for which greater resources and military power are needed than this continent has yet seen displayed.

It cannot be denied that the determination evinced by Great Britain to put forth the whole strength of the empire and the succour which has been so promptly despatched from England have had an encouraging effect on the population. The news that steamships had sailed with arms and military supplies, that a judicious selection of officers acquainted with the country had been despatched to train the Militia and carry out an organized system of defence, had a most cheering influence on the public mind. It ought not to be concealed that the situation was a most critical one. With no access at this season by rail or water to the ocean, except through an enemy's country, with a small force of regular troops, and with a scanty supply of arms and ammunition for a Militia force proportionate to the defence of a country of such extent if loosely and suddenly broken out, the enemy might have obtained most important advantages, and done irreparable mischief. It is felt in the province that, if Canada is to be preserved, a means of access to the ocean through British territory in winter, either by way of Halifax or St. John's, must be provided. The colonies offer to bear one-half the interest on the necessary capital, and ask Great Britain to assume the other. Unless this road is built, an Imperial force, capable, in conjunction with the Militia, of resisting an attack for at least five months during winter, must be constantly quartered in the country. The past lesson is instructive. The Canadians profess themselves quite ready to contribute any fair share for such a work of defence, but they say that they have already gone to the full measure that prudence justifies in aid of their internal communications.

The Persia succeeded in getting up as far as Bic, a point about 150 miles below Quebec, on the 27th inst. The present season has been unusually open and mild, and during ordinary weather a ship could not have ascended the St. Lawrence so far. Snow-storms come on with remarkable suddenness in these lower regions, and ice will form or collect in a few hours sufficient to prevent all communication with a shore, if not seriously to endanger the safety of the ship. The case of the Persia was an illustration of this. The ice came down on Saturday at Bic, when she was engaged in landing the 16th Regiment; several of her boats were crushed, and she was obliged to slip her anchors and run for sea, carrying with her the remainder of the regiment, the heavy baggage, &c., and leaving behind a considerable number of her own crew. She would probably make for Halifax, and thence go to St. John's, New Burnswick, from which the force will be forwarded up the St. John's Valley, *via* Fredericksbon and Grand Falls to Riviere du Loup on the St. Lawrence, whence there is communication by rail direct to Montreal. The Australasian (with the 2d Battalion, 20th Regiment, and a battalion of the Rifle Brigade, as is supposed) attempted an ascent of the St. Lawrence, but was driven back by the ice. She is probably already at St. John's, and the troops may be looked for here in 10 days. The first division of the 16th Regiment arrived yesterday afternoon, having come through direct from Riviere du Loup in 18 hours.

The Governor-General, Lord Monck, and Sir E. Williams have been untiring in their exertions to meet the emergency; the former has commended himself to the community by his frank and cordial manner, and gained a reputation for affability and readiness of access on business connected with the public service. The commander of the forces has recently made a tour of inspection, and has taken measures for erecting earthworks at various points of the frontier where danger is most to be apprehended.

The Americans have not been behindhand in this, nor, indeed, in works of a much more permanent character. Fort Montgomery, at Rouse's Point, near the northern end of Lake Champlain, is a position of the most formidable kind. It is built of solid masonry on a spit of land stretching to the middle of a narrow channel in the lake, and when a small embankment of earth is removed will be surrounded entirely by water. It is not yet altogether completed, but has recently been garrisoned by a body of Texan Rangers. The ground on which this fort is built and several other points the strategic importance of which is now apparent appear to have been originally within British territory, but a claim to them having been made by the United States, negotiations for defining the boundary were opened, which resulted in their being given up to the Americans. It is to be hoped that when future events permit a rectification of the frontier these positions, which are a standing menace to Canada, may be again restored to the territory from which they were severed. Montreal will, of course, be the centre of operations. There are greater facilities for obtaining supplies and quartering troops here and for distributing them to the various points of the province where their presence may be required. To reach Quebec at present from the south shore by rail the St. Lawrence has to be crossed by the hazardous and difficult process of canneing. The river is filled with masses of floating ice, and, unless the ice-bridge forms, this state of things must continue till navigation opens in the spring. The other route is on the north shore, but sledges are the only means of conveyance. The military authorities have rented several large buildings and Colleges at Montreal adequate for the temporary occupation at least of several thousand men, and there are abundance of other substantial and commodious edifices here which can be made available, in case of need, for the winter quarters of any number.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

MONTREAL, *Dec.* 28, 1861.

The past week has been an exceedingly busy one with the military authorities; heavy trains, loaded with cannon, shot, shell, and ammunition, have been sent westward for the defence of the Welland Canal; the new batteries at Toronto have been armed; the plants for the defence of Montreal, and other important points, have been prepared, barracks provided for the troops already arriving and expected to arrive, contracts made for provisions, and a dozen other equally necessary arrangements made. The following buildings have been obtained in Montreal for barracks:—Molson's College, Quebec-suburbs; Roman Catholic College, College-street, and the new stores erected on the site of the Hotel Dieu; and negotiations are open for the buildings of the Congregational Nuns, St. Jean Baptiste-street, and the Gray Nunnery, at the foot of M'Gill-street. The former residence of Sir John Johnston, opposite Molson's College, has been hired for a military hospital, and the row of buildings in the rear, on the river bank, for officers' quarters. The Persia, with the 16th Regiment, arrived at Bic on Thursday afternoon, the 26th, and landed 600 men before night, who were comfortably housed in the dwellings of the *habitans*, and forwarded the next day by detachments in sleighs to the Riviere du Loup station of the Grand Trunk Railway. The whole regiment is expected to arrive here to-morrow (Sunday) at noon, thus defeating the intention to give them a public welcome. All over Canada the Volunteer movement is steadily progressing, to the intense astonishment and disgust of our American neighbours, who have left off abusing England to abuse and threaten Canada.

The loyalty of the Irish Catholic and French Canadian population has been demonstrated by meetings at which their political leaders have called on their way to rally in defence of the flag under which they have enjoyed perfect liberty and equality, by the alacrity with which the summons has been answered, and by the noble liberality with which the Roman Catholic clergy have voluntarily placed at the disposal of the Government all the secular buildings under their control. In addition to the buildings already enumerated, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal rendered his own palace available for barracks. In every parish stirring appeals have been made by the Roman Catholic clergy to their parishioners to volunteer for the defence of the country; and from one end of the land to the other, among all races and sects, there has been exhibited a spontaneous outburst of gratitude and devotion to the Crown, and a determination to make every sacrifice in defence of its honour, which is a conclusive answer to those who have doubted the expediency of the equal favour shown to Roman Catholics in Canada, and the wisdom of conferring a practical independence on the people. The British people threatened by invasion could not have sprung to arms with more unanimous alacrity than the inhabitants of this province have done. The Press has been as unanimous as the people, and the most powerful motion might well pause and count the chances against the success of an attempt to conquer a people so united and determined, even if they had not at their back the whole power of the British empire.

It is almost a pity that this good spirit should be frustrated by the resolution of the Government of the United States to surrender the prisoners from the Trent, which has just reached us by telegraph, and caused quite as much disappointment at the loss of an opportunity to show the ability and willingness of Canada to defend her soil from invasion as pleasure at the escape for the present from the horrors and sacrifices of war. I say at present, because few Canadians believe that the war between the North and South can be protracted without numerous new causes of offence arising, likely to embroil neutral countries. And the danger of collision is considerably increased by the class of men to whom the United States has been compelled to intrust the command of its cruisers and blockading vessels; the majority have been taken from the merchant service, appointed through political influence, and, being only in service for the time being, they have no sense of responsibility, and no higher aim than to win popular applause by some act which will appeal to the passions and prejudices of the rabble.

But could these dangers be escaped there yet remains the peril which will threaten Canada, Cuba, Mexico, and Central America, when peace, restored either by the recognition or subjection of the South, shall let loose upon an improverished country threequarters of a million of men now in the military and naval service of the North—men who have acquired the habits of the camp, and been spoilt for those of quiet industry. Even the 50,000 Volunteers called out by the Mexican war, although the gold discoveries in California opened a vent for their restless ambition, it has been calculated that 10,000 were thrown upon society, and furnished the material of the Fillibuster raids on Cuba, Sonora, and Central America. Where is occupation to be found for the million and a quarter of soldiers now arrayed against each other in the Federal and Confederate States? What is to prevent their forming new Fillibustering expeditions on a large scale, under their favourite leaders and inaugurating a grand system of bucaniering, North and South, like the Saxons, the Danes, and Normans of old? In view of this danger it will be necessary for our people to relax no exertion to fit themselves for the struggle which seems inveitable and I think they are sufficiently alive to the necessity to do so.

MONDAY, DEC. 30.

The greater part of the 16th Regiment arrived here yesterday, at 2 p. m., in one long train, propelled by two engines, from Quebec. The men were landed at the Point St. Charles depot, and marched thence through the city to Molson's College, which had been prepared for them; they looked remarkably well after their voyage, and long rough journey from Bic. Several thousand persons were assembled at the station to greet them, and the streets through which they passed were crowded with spectators. Being Sunday, the demonstration was as quiet as possible, but the welcome was none the less hearty for wanting the noise with which the Rifles will be received if they arrive on a weekday.

The news of the death of the Prince Consort has greatly saddened the community; it has fallen upon it as that of the Princess Charlotte fell on England, and there is sorrow in every heart, and the deepest sympathy with our beloved Queen in this the most terrible affliction of her life. The provincial press has been liberal in its encomiums of his acknowledged worth; and that of the United States has not been behindhand in recognizing his good qualities and pure and useful life, and expressing the sympathy which even the enemies of England must feel with the bereavement of a Sovereign whose virtues have shed a lustre on the throne, and given a dignity to Royalty which it seldom wore before.

Some excitement has been occasioned this morning by the receipt of information that the Americans are erecting batteries on Croil's Island, in the Long Sault, commanding the Cornwall Canal,—an offensive movement out of character with Mr. Seward's professions of peace and goodwill. The American steamers wintering at Ogdensburg were also cut out of the ice on Saturday, and proceeded up to Lake Ontario.

The Melbourne arrived this morning at Cape Breton, and is coaling there; she will probably be ordered back to Halifax, as her stores cannot be safely landed at Bic.

There is some excitement here to-day on account of the suspension of specie payments in New York, which will probably be followed by all the banks of the United States. Some of the Canadian banks have a large circulation in the Western States which will come back to them for gold; but the banks are very strong in specie, and no difficulty can be anticipated from this cause here.

THE HISTORY OF CROWNS.—Crowns were originally sacred only to the gods. First there was the little band or bandelet, that fitted tight round the heads of the ancient gods; then two stings, or fillets of them leaves, and branches and flowers; and finally the conventional crown or circlet, much as we have it at the present day. But soon the emblem of the divinities was transferred to man, and victors and statesmen and lawgivers and kings and heroes of all sorts, even to a well-developed athlete, were duly crowned, until at last the proudest of the rulers adopted the rayed or spiked crown, which was the form peculiar to the gods. This was in those days of degeneracy when kings, pretending to be gods, forgot to be men. With the Jews the original crown was pointed, like horns—horns being the emblems of power and prowess with them; and the first mention made of a crown in the Bible is when the Amalekites bring Saul's crown to David. According to a rabbinical tradition, Nimrod—Kenaz, the hunter king—was the first to imagine a crown, and the first to be crowned. "One day, as he was aboad hunting, he looked up to the sky and saw the figure of a crown in the heavens. He called to a craftsman and bade him copy the pattern—the crown remaining long enough to enable him to do so; and ever afterwards he wore that crown in obedience to the will of Heaven, and no one could look upon it without blindness. Pope Gregory the Seventh used to say, sneeringly, in allusion to this story, that the priesthood came direct from God, but imperial power, crowned, from Nimrod. The "mitre" of the Church is only the old Jewish horn-crown, in its turn copied from the Egyptian; while the Pope's tiara is the same mitre triply crowned, to mark him high priest, judge and supreme legislator of the Christian world. So was the king of old time ever a twofold personage—high priest and chief magistrate in one; and it has been an endless struggle hitherto to simplify his pretensions. This, too, is one of the many creaking legacies left us by the Jaws.—*Dickens's* "*All the Year Round.*"

Advertisements.

DENTAL NOTICE.

H. WASHINGTON, successor to C. H. Davis, Dentist, may be consulted at his Office on the groundfloor of the Catholic Chapel, Medow Street, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., daily.

NOTICE.

THE AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA, being about to commence laying out their new Garden on the portions of the Mount Estate, lately alienated to them by Government, namely lots numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 18, 19, 20, 21, on the Collector's Map, and on the portions of the same Estate they have purchased, or are about to purchase from Messrs. Bomanjee Framjee Cama and Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee; and contemplating the enclosure of the North Mount Road within the new Garden; Notice of the same is hereby given to all persons residing adjacent to the said road: and it is required that all such persons having rights of way, &c., over the said road, inform the Society of these rights in order that the necessary steps may be forthwith taken to satisfy them.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD,
Secretary to the Agri-Horticultural Society.
Town Hall, 17th January 1862.

P. GRANT AND SON,

ARMY AND HUNTING SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS, &c. No. 1, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, and East Street, Poona, beg to inform their customers and the public generally that they have just purchased the whole of the stock in trade, together with the good will, of the Saddlery and Harness business lately carried on by Mrs. SOPHIA TAPP in the shop and premises No. 1, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, and respectfully solicit a continuance of that support which was so liberally granted to their predecessor.

P. GRANT AND SON pledge themselves to use their best endeavours to give satisfaction both as regards quality of Material and style of workmanship; relying, at the same time, upon a judicious system of management, ready sales and rapid returns to be enabled to present a scale of prices in accordance with the economical spirit of the times.

The Bombay business will be carried on by Mr. HENRY GRANT and the Poona business by Mr. P. GRANT to either of whom orders may be sent as it may suit the convenience of customers.

Bombay, 1st January 1862.

Du Barry's Delicious Health Restoring, Revalenta Arabica Food.

RESTORES PERFECT DIGESTION, strong nerves, sound lungs, healthy liver, refreshing sleep, and functional regularity to the most disordered or enfeebled, without Medicine, Purging, or Expense; removing, speedily and effectually, indigestion (dyspepsia), habitual constipation, hemorrhoids, liver complaint, flatulency, dysentery, nervousness, biliousness, scrofulina and other fevers, sore throats, catarrhs, colds, influenza, whooping-cough, diphtheria, measles, Gastric and other Fevers, noises in the head and ears, rheumatism, gout, impurities, eruptions, hysteria, neuralgia, irritability, sleeplessness, acidity, palpitation, heart-burn, headache, debility, dropsy, dispondency, cramps, spasms, nausea and sickness, sinking, fits, cough, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, scrotula, tightness of the chest, pains at the pit of the stomach and between the shoulders, etc., atrophy or wasting away of the body in old and young.

Avoid Pills and Medicines; they invariably aggravate and perpetuate diseases: their annoyance, disappointment and expense may be saved, and all Doctor's and Apothecary's Bills avoided, by using Du Barry's Food, which, in a few hours, dispenses with pain, its cost in Physic, Cod liver oil, and all other remedies.

Certificate No. 36,458. We find it the safest remedy Andrew Ure, M.D., F.R.S. Dr. Harvey: Dr. Wurzer Dr. Shorland; Dr. Campbell.

We extract a few out of many thousand cures:

Cure No. 1,771. Lord Stuart de Decies of many years' dyspepsia. Cure No. 49,832. Mr. Maria Jolly, of Lynn Norfolk, of fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness and vomiting. Cure No. 47,122. Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of extreme nervousness, indigestion, gatherings, low spirits, and nervous fancies. Cure No. 51, 816. The Rev. James T. Campbell, Faikenham, Norfolk, of indigestion, and torpidity of the liver. Cure No. 40,462. James Roberts, Esq. of Frimley, Surrey, of 30 years' diseased lungs, spitting of blood, liver derangement, partial deafness.

Packed in Bottles, with full Instructions: 1lb. and 2lb.

FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 11, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. Sole Agent.

W. H. WALKER & Co.,

IRONMONGERS, CUTLERS, BRASSFOUNDERS AND GENERAL DEALERS, Corner of Church Street, Fort.—Rely on their customers not to be interested in seeking *anything* required.

GALVANIZED WROUGHT IRON PIPING 2 to 2 inch.
COCKS, STOP, BIB, and BALL, 1 to 1½ inch.
STEEL, BLISTER, very best R. 20 per cwt.
VICES, PARALLEL, and BENCH, 4 to 7 inch.
ANVILS, SMITH'S, and SWAGE. HAMMERS.
DRILLING MACHINES. JIM CROWS. LATHE CAR RIERS.
COIR MATTING in Rolls, 60 feet by 3 feet—Rs. 12-8.
BICKFORD'S WET and DRY FUZE.
PUMPS, Double Action, LIFT and FORCE combined.
BITTS, 16 inch. 3 inch barrels.
HINGES, very handsome, English-made, for Godown Doors, Factories, Spinning Mills, &c.

W. H. WALKER & Co.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

ALL Goods purchased are at the risk of the purchaser from the time they are knocked down, and must be taken delivery of within five days from the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold on account of the purchaser, who will be responsible for all expenses and loss attending the sale. Interest at 9 per cent. per an. will be charged on all unsettled accounts or balances of same till closed.

No interest will be allowed on proceeds of sales or any balance thereof, which are not withdrawn on due date.

Goods paid for, and not cleared away within one fortnight from day of purchase will be sold off, and any balance remaining after deducting all expenses will be held in account without interest.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY NXET, the 17th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms,

500 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
350 " " Longcloth.
400 " " Madapollams.
200 " " Jaconets.
2 Cases T. Red Mulls.
A few bales Mule and Water Twist.

Also

An Invoice of Mahogany Toilet and Chival Glasses, Treasury Chests, Brass Foundery, &c. &c., just landed, comprising Mahogany Chival Glasses in Cases, Toilet Glasses with or without Marble Tablets, Dressing and Hanging Glasses, a few pairs Pier Glasses in Fancy Frames.

6 Wrought Iron Fire-proof Treasury Chests 30 by 30 and 24 by 20.

Reading Lamps, Cupboard, Box and Drawer Locks, Lifting Handles, Hat and Coat Hooks, double and single Screw Pullies, Bolts of sizes, Beer Night Cocks, Beer Lock do., Beer Racking do., Water do., and Stop do. Fish Handles, Brass Bread Nails, Hooks and Eyes, Stop Buttons, &c. &c., a few Chubb's Cash Boxes, Sets of Table Cutlery, plated Waiters, and 2, 3 light Hanging Argand Lamps.

MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY SHARES.

Offers will be entertained by the undersigned for a few of these Shares.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

PORT WINE.

Of unexceptionable quality, if taken in larger quantities than 5 dozens at a time, Rs. 16 per dozen, otherwise Rs. 17 per dozen. Sample bottles Rs. 1-8 each.

MARTELL'S DARK BRANDY.

A few cases of this celebrated Brandy for sale at Rs. 21 per dozen, to close an account.

GINGER WINE.

Of superior quality, at Rs. 13-8 per dozen.

A MOUNTAIN BAROMETER, by Cary, of London, with portable Tripod and fitted in Case, a rare opportunity for those engaged in the Trigonometrical Survey.

CRAWFORD & Co.
No. 7, Marine Street, Bombay, 12th Feb. 1862.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000

FIRE Premiums for year 1856.....£151,73.
Do. do. 1857..... 175,00.
Do. do 1858..... 196,14.
Do. do. 1869..... 228,31.

RESERVED FUND, £2,350

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

Royal Insurance Company.

LIFE BRANCH.

THE undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c. &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st November 1860.

DR. CHABLE, PARIS

PURIFIERS of the Blood, Eruptions or Irritation of the Skin, Boils, Abscesses, Ulcers, Pimples, Blotches, &c, are specially cured by Chable's Depurative Syrup and Mineral Bath for diseases of the Skin.

The Pommade Antidartreuse should be employed at the same time. 20,000 cures are yearly effected, which can be attested by innumerable letters in the possession of the Proprietor.

DR. FORGET'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

The most effectual remedy known for Coughs, Colds, or continued irritations of the Chests or Lungs. It is prescribed by the principal Physicians of Paris and London. For Piles, Chable Pommade will effect a cure in three days.

CITRATE OF IRON SYRUP.

For a quick and certain cure of the discharges, &c., produced by long continued disease, ask for Chable Syrup of Citrate of Iron. The parties should act according to the prescription folded on the Bottle.

Full instructions accompany each object. Be carephato observe that the Name and Seal of Dr. Chable, Pharmacien, Paris, are affixed to each article.

Sole Agents for India, Messrs. Framjee Nusserwanjee and Co., Bombay.

EXCHANGE RESTAURANT.

GENTLEMEN boarding at this Hotel can be provided with a first rate table and a separate bedroom. Terms Rupees 90 per month.

*** A good Billiard Table Beer and Wines of the first quality.

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Albert, Medical, and Family Endowment Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.

For Granting Assurances on Lives, Endowments, and Annuities.

Position and Progress of the Company.

The Accumulated Assets exceed £650,000
The Subscribed Capital 500,000
The Paid-up Capital 145,000
The Annual Income from Life Premiums exceeds 250,000
The Policy Claims and Bonuses Paid to Claimants exceed £1,000,000
The new business is progressing at the rate of about £30,000 per annum.

INDIAN BRANCH.
BOMBAY.

Board of Management.

Sir Alexander Grant, Bart, Malabar Hill.
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Robert Strong, Esq., (R. Strong & Co.,) Merchant.

Medical Officer.

DR. CORNELIUS C. MEAD.

Agents and Secretaries to the Branch Board.

MESSRS. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Position and Progress of the Indian Branch.

The Accumulated Assets exceeds .....Rs. 150,40,000
The Annual Income from Premiums exceeds ,, 7,50,000

The Premiums.

THE circumstances under which the Premiums for India were computed are these:—

Under authority from the Court of Directors of the late Honorable East India Company, of date September, 1847, Mr. Nelson, the Accuary, was permitted to examine the records of the India House, with a view to his completion of a Report on the state of the Bengal Military Fund. The Rates of Premium of this Company were computed from the data thereby afforded, and from the subsequent practical experience of the Company. No other Life Assurance Company has enjoyed similar advantages in this respect.

For the Assurance of Rupees 1,000 for the whole term of life *with profits*, the rates *without profits* being about 10 per cent. less than the following.

Age.	Civil.		Military.	
	Half-yearly.	Monthly.	Half-yearly.	Monthly.
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
20	26 8 2	14 0 8	30 0 3	7 14 4
30	29 0 0	3 8 8	22 0 0	3 14 4
40	25 0 0	4 6 10	26 0 0	4 9 8
50	23 0 0	5 13 6	33 8 0	5 11 11
60	46 0 0	8 2 4	47 0 0	8 5 2

EXAMPLE.—*An Officer, aged* 30, *may secure Rupees* 10,000 *to his heirs at his decease, whenever that may happen, by paying Rs.* 220 *half-yearly, or Rupees* 38-15-4 *monthly, to this Company; or on the without profit scale, Rupees* 200 *half-yearly, or Rupees* 35-6-8 *monthly.*

The Premiums for SHORT TERMS correspondingly moderate and especially favorable for Military men.

Profits

Are divisible every three years, a proportion equal to Five-sixths of the whole profits being at the option of the Assured, who may add to the Policy, or applied in reduction of future premiums.

The next division will take place as at 31st December 1861.

Guarantee Department.

In this department the Company guarantees the fidelity of individuals filling, or about to fill, situations of trust, where security is required for their integrity.

The Company's arrangements for the extension of the Guarantee System to India are not yet matured, but in the meantime proposals will be received and forwarded to London.

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Bombay July 1861.

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